INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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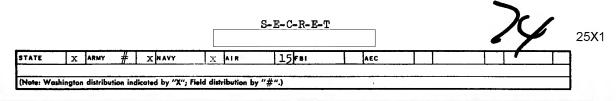
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COUNTRY	USS	SR (Moscow Oblast)	REPORT		
SUBJECT	1. 2.	Information on Donskoy, Podolsk, and Klin Telecommunications in Moscow	DATE DISTR.	31 October 1958	
			REFERENCES		25X ⁻
DATE OF INFO. PLACE & DATE ACQ.					25
DAIL ACC.		SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPL	PAISAL OF CONTE	NT IS TENTATIVE	

Four reports on Donskoy, Podolsk, and Klin and on telecommunications in Moscow

Attachment 1 is a report on the village of Donskoy and includes

Attachment I is a report on the village of Donskoy and includes information on location, population, occupations, transportation and highway facilities, public security, military units and organizations, social conditions, personalities, and a sketch of the village with ten locations.

Attachment 2 is a report on the city of Podolsk and contains information on location, general description, rivers and bridges, transportation facilities, industry, medical facilities, security, and a reduced overlay of the city with 42 locations.



NEORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

S-E-C-R-E-T	25 X 1
- 2 -	
Attachment 3 is a report on telecommunications in Moscow and includes information on employees and equipment in the main telegraph office, the telephone system, and radio stations which augment the telegraph system.	
Attachment 4 is a report on the city of Klin and includes information on location, population, occupations, military airfield, factories, buildings, electric power, television programs, transportation facilities, food prices principal agricultural products, daily newspaper Sickle and Hammer, practic of religion, and a sketch of the city with sixteen locations.	, e
	25 X 1

S-E-C-R-E-T

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/06/23: CIA-RDP80T00246A045200740001-8 attende wit 1 S-E-C-R-E-T 25X1 - 2 -VILLAGE OF DONSKOY 1. Donskoy (N 53-58, E 38-19) is a small village in the Stalinogorskiy rayon, Moskovskaya oblast. It is situated on a large plain about 240 kilometers south of Moscow and about three or four kilometers from the village of Stalinogorsk (N 54-05, E 38-14); plans were in the making to annex Donskoy to Stalinogorsk. In 1956 Donskoy had a population of about 2,000, including people from all the Soviet republics. The main occupation was coal mining and most of the townspeople worked in the coal mines which occupied an area extending from Donskoy to Uzlovaya (N 53-58, E 38-10). Plans were in progress to open and explore new mines located north of Stalinogorsk, between the latter city and Tula (N 54-12, E 37-36). No prison labor was employed. There were no industrial or commercial centers, no military depots, and no factories or workshops in the village. In the area were numerous kolkhozy producing mainly grain and vegetables. 25X1 began at the point nearest to the center of the village, with even numbers on the right and odd numbers on the left. The streets were seven to eight meters wide, some were asphalted and some had sidewalks. The buildings were mostly one or two-story brick structures, with a few of frame construction. There were no universities, technical institutes or churches. The town had one 30-bed hospital, a cinema, a fire station, and a police station. (All the foregoing are indicated in the legend for sketch of the village of Donskoy on page 6.) The village had no streetcars, trolley 25X1 buses or autobuses. There were no gas pipelines. Electricity was avail-25X1 the inhabitants obtained water from public fountains. There were no radio or television stations in Donskoy

in 1956, but a television antenna war being erected near Stalinogorsk which would service Donskoy.

Transportation facilities

2.

3. There were no harbor facilities, airfields or airports in Donskoy. The nearest civilian airport was in Stalinogorsk, but it was of minor importance both from the standpoint of traffic and equipment. A Soviet broad-gauge railroad line served as the only communications link between the coal mines in Donskoy and Stalinogorsk, and two passenger trains which traveled this route daily were generally used by mine workers. From other mines (not otherwise described or located) single track sidings led to Uzlovaya. The Donskoy railroad station was small, without any warehouses or workshops. Buses were the main mode of transportation between Donskoy, Kimovsk (N 53-51, E 38-42), and Moscow; the bus service was interrupted during the winter due to snow. A newly-completed five kilometer long stretch of road led from Donskoy to the Stalinogorsk-Skopin(Skopin N 53-50, E 39-32) highway; the latter, categorized as a republic road, was a nine meter wide, asphalt-surfaced highway with one-meter wide shoulders.

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Newly-constructed high	way facilities
would connect with som joined the highway lea kilometer marker was p was also under constru	ruction was a 28-kilometer long stretch of road which e as yet unopened coal mines in the area; the new road ding southward from Tula at the point where the 20-laced. A railroad line paralleling the new highway ction and, reportedly, would serve as the connecting the afore-mentioned new mines. in December 1956 only two kilometers of
the railroad had been	
Public security	
(No. 1 on sketch), con supervise traffic and militia wore civilian equipped with tank tru air raid shelters, Red 1956, pamphlets contai	occupied quarters in an old one-story frame building sisted of about eight to ten men whose duty was to maintain law and order in the village. Some of the clothes. The fire station (No. 6 on sketch) was cks and fire hoses. There were no first-aid stations, Cross or Red Crescent organizations. Sometime in ning instructions for protection against atomic d among the employees at all work centers.
Military units and org	anizations
there were	no military units or military headquarters in Donskoy
20200000 000000000000000000000000000000	nizations were established in Donskoy and held meet-
shooting and parachute on fixed dates so	hich housed the cinema and club (No. 2 on sketch); m and DOSAAF members received instruction in target jumping from army and airforce officers. Iddiers were transported to the airfield in Stalinogorsk d made parachute jumps over a large level area south-
shooting and parachute on fixed dates so where they enplaned an	m and DOSAAF members received instruction in target jumping from army and airforce officers. Idiers were transported to the airfield in Stalinogorsk
shooting and parachute on fixed dates so where they enplaned an	m and DOSAAF members received instruction in target jumping from army and airforce officers. Idiers were transported to the airfield in Stalinogorsk
shooting and parachute on fixed dates so where they enplaned an west of Donskoy. Social conditions no epid published newspapers.	m and DOSAAF members received instruction in target jumping from army and airforce officers. Iddiers were transported to the airfield in Stalinogorsk d made parachute jumps over a large level area south- emics or endemic diseases. There were no locally Since there were no churches, there were no religious occasionally some of the populace attended church
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shooting and parachute on fixed dates so where they enplaned an west of Donskoy. Social conditions no epid published newspapers. observances, although services in an unnamed or partisan activities attitude toward the re Evidences of discontent cept to trusted friend dually diminishing fea	m and DOSAAF members received instruction in target jumping from army and airforce officers. Iddiers were transported to the airfield in Stalinogorsk d made parachute jumps over a large level area south— emics or endemic diseases. There were no locally Since there were no churches, there were no religious occasionally some of the populace attended church neighboring village. there were no subversive there were no subversive gime, the Party, and the public security services. were manifest, but people dared not complain exs; after Stalin's death, however, there was a grarr of reprisals for criticism of government officials.
shooting and parachute on fixed dates so where they enplaned an west of Donskoy. Social conditions no epid published newspapers. observances, although services in an unnamed or partisan activities attitude toward the re Evidences of discontent cept to trusted friend dually diminishing fea Soviet personalities follow	m and DOSAAF members received instruction in target jumping from army and airforce officers. Iddiers were transported to the airfield in Stalinogorsk d made parachute jumps over a large level area south- emics or endemic diseases. There were no locally Since there were no churches, there were no religious occasionally some of the populace attended church neighboring village. there were no subversive there were no subversive there were no subversive there inhabitants generally adopted an indifferent gime, the Party, and the public security services. were manifest, but people dared not complain ex- s; after Stalin's death, however, there was a gra- r of reprisals for criticism of government officials. ing prominent Soviets in Donskoy:
shooting and parachute on fixed dates so where they enplaned an west of Donskoy. Social conditions no epid published newspapers. observances, although services in an unnamed or partisan activities attitude toward the re Evidences of discontent cept to trusted friend dually diminishing fea Soviet personalities follow	m and DOSAAF members received instruction in target jumping from army and airforce officers. Iddiers were transported to the airfield in Stalinogorsk d made parachute jumps over a large level area south— emics or endemic diseases. There were no locally Since there were no churches, there were no religious occasionally some of the populace attended church neighboring village. there were no subversive there were no subversive gime, the Party, and the public security services. were manifest, but people dared not complain exs; after Stalin's death, however, there was a grarr of reprisals for criticism of government officials.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Danilov, Illarion (sic) Gerasimovich:

the chief engineer for Highway Construction Delegation

No. 3, which was in charge of building roads in the Donskoy area.

25X1

German who worked as an engineer in

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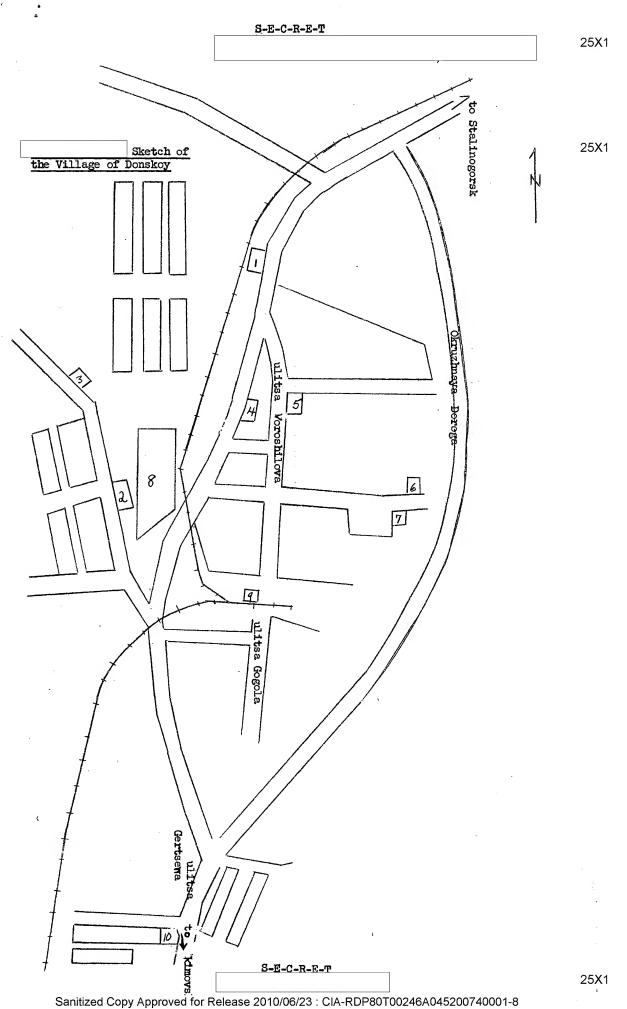
Vais (fnu): A Donskoy.

S-E-C-R-E-T

10. Office of Highway Construction Delegation No. 3.

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		25X1
	-,-	
Lege	nd for sketch of the village of Donskoy	25X1
1.	Police station	
2.	Cinema and club	
3•	Gorsovet (town hall)	
4.	Building housing the Gorispolkom (town executive committee) and the Raysovet.	
5•	Telephone exchange, telegraph office, and post office.	
6.	Fire station	
7:	Hospital	
8.	Park	
9•	Railroad station	

S-E-C-R-E-



1.

2.

3.

4.

5•

	S-E-C-R-E-T	
€ :		25X1
,		
	CITY OF PODOLSK	
Location		
Moskovskaya oblast, wa	7-34), situated on the Pakhra River, Podolskiy rayon, s primarily an industrial city with some outlying farm as approximately 40 kilometers south of Moscow,	25 X 1
		20/(1
General Description		
as luxury items were in the one church in Podo institute and one tech of the principal stree- in or near Podolsk. To	good. Food, clothing and other necessities as well a sufficient supply. The religion was Orthodox but lsk was used mostly only for funeral services. One mical school were located on Rabochaya ulitsa, one ts in the city. There were no hydroelectric stations he city had one electric power station (see reduced mich obtained its electric power from Kashira, 75 holsk.	
River and Bridges		
just east of the railre boating and water skiin the west side of the re wading. The river was	akhra at Podolsk was rocky. A dam was constructed bad bridge, which held back sufficient water for any and also served as a pedestrian crossing. On allroad river-bridge, the water was low enough for spanned by two guarded bridges, one an eight-meterate other a double-decker railroad bridge with double	
Transportation		
road lines led from Mos in the middle of the ci side of the station. The Kaganovich. A main his led to Serpukhov, and the located near Podolsk, h	tes were described as follows: Two double track rail- scow to Podolsk and beyond. The railroad station was tty, and the railroad yard was located on the west The principal streets were Rabochaya ulitsa and Prospekt thway from Moscow divided south of Podolsk; one branch the other to Maloyaroslavets. Several airfields were but the one north of the river along the railroad lines civilians who were interested in flying and who belonged	
Industry		
railroad station. Most		25X1

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T		
	,	
7 2 7	•	

Medical Information

The following were the Podolsk hospitals: Polyclin a children's hospital; a hospital for the military culosis sanatorium in the city park. The Polyclini	(Gospital) and one tuber-	25
to be about 50 meters from the highway. clean and sanitary, and the service was excellent	the hospital was	25)
A	ll the factories had	
their own clinics and some employed more than one d size of the factory. The largest plant in Podolsk which according to rumor manufacturued arms and opt large clinic where several doctors were employed.	was the Kalinin Plant, ical equipment, had a	
was a clinic which employed one	doctor and a nurse.	:
A small sanatorium or rest home for convalescents w factory. The flu was one of the most frequent dise	ases, and it occurred	
with the first of the cold season. Shots for typho to factory personnel every year. During 1948 to 19 in Podolsk.	id and typhus were given 56 there were no epidemics	
with the first of the cold season. Shots for typho to factory personnel every year. During 1948 to 19	id and typhus were given 56 there were no epidemics	
with the first of the cold season. Shots for typho to factory personnel every year. During 1948 to 19 in Podolsk.	56 there were no epidemics tion where a strict ckgrounds were unques-	

S-E-C-R-E-T NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

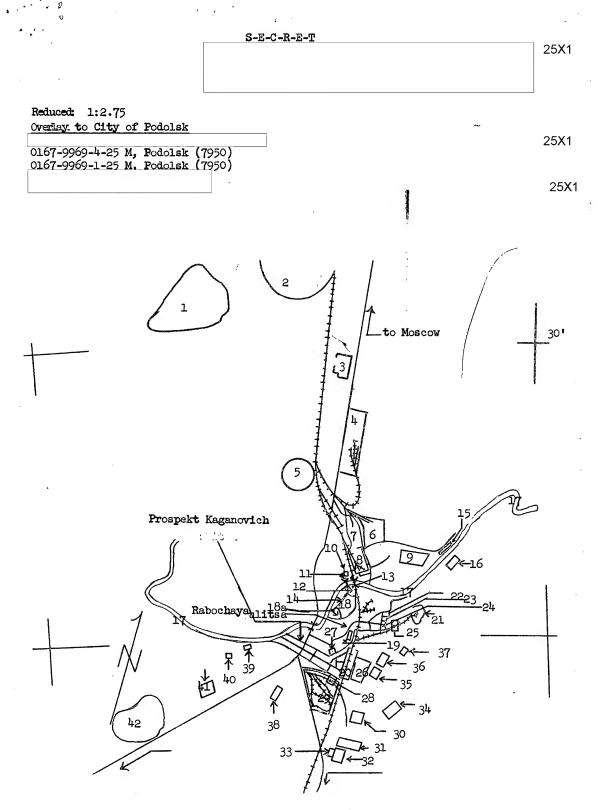
S-E-C-R-E-T 25X1 Legend to reduced Overlay of the City of Podolsk 25X1 0167 - 9969 - 4 - 25 M 0167 - 9969 - 1 - 25 M Military Airfield Unknown point. Brick factory Brick factory 5. Civil Airfield Ceramic plant Cement plant (61d) 7. 8. Cement plant (new) 9. Quarry Railroad bridge guard post (15-20 soldiers) 11. Dam and foot bridge 12. Planted area small trees 13. Foot and cart bridge 14. Bank of river used as beach 15. Small village 16. Small village 17. Pakhra River 18. City Park area 18a. Tuberculosis sanatorium 19. Gasoline and oil storage and dump 20. Railroad station 21. Quarry Electric power plant 23. Lumber yard 24. City baking plant 25. Wheat and rice warehouse 26. Railroad yard 27. Technical school (Industrial)

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T	
	25X ²

- 28. Kalinin Factory clinic
- 29. Kalinin Factory (formerly Singer Zavod)
- 30. Unloading yards.
- 31. Abattoir
- 32. Chemical Plant
- 33. Steam Plant (also produced ashes for cement plant)
- 34. New large cable plant
- 35. Old cable plant
- 36. Textile Factory
- 37. Battery Plant
- 38. Military Hospital
- 39. Children's Hospital
- 40. Church
- 41. Polyclinic hospital
- 42. Military Airfield

S-E-C-R-E-



S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1



This was a reinforced

concrete highway half a meter thick and about 6 meters wide.

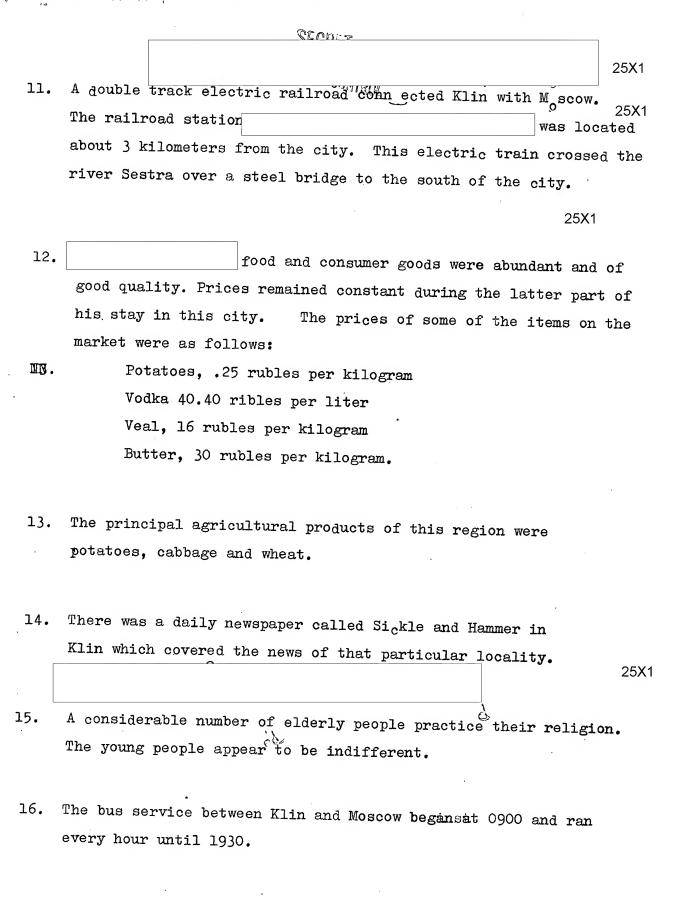
did not see these crews around very long.

25X1

an important plant located to the Southwest of the city of Klin.
this plant was close the the railroad line which connects Klin with Vysockovskiy, and in the vicinity of the railroad station, three kilometers from the edge of the woods. This plant made tastings and lathe parts. A number of its employees lived in Klin.

- 6. A plant making glass aparatus was located on the Republika ulitsa.
- 7. Most of the buildings in Klin were made of concrete and brick and were between 5 and 7 stories high, built after World War II. There were a number of one-story wooden buildings also.

 Important buildings are identified in sketch attached to this report.
- 8. Electric power used in Klin was 220 volts AC.
- 9. Television programs for Klin were telecats from M scow between 1900 and 2400. The reception was good.
- 10. The average street in Klin is black-topped and about 4 meters wide with a side-walk one meter wide on each side. The widest street is the Lenina ulitsa, also black-topped and about 8 meters wide. This street was formerly the Leningrad highway. The new Moscow-Leningrad highway (black-topped) passed through the city of Klin. This highway, considered the most important one passing through this city, is 15 meters wide with sidewalks 2 meters wide on each side. It crosses an important steel bridge prior to entering the town.



SEUNE

Legend to attached sketch

- 1. Cultural center with its legitimate theater and mvie theater
- 2. Grocery and dry-goods store.
- 3. Railroad station
- 4. Glass plant.
- 5. Military P st

25**X**1

- 6. Chaikovski museum
- 7. Football field
- 8. Recreation park
- 9. Wooden bridge
- 10. Wooden bridge
- 11. Reinforced concrete bridge
- 12. Steel bridge
- 13. Steel bridge
- 14. Church
- 15. Military highway
- 16. OvereneadOranoreacoranoreacoranoreacoranoreacorano bridge over railroad.

Silvis	diffilized Copy Approved for Neicuse 20 fordor20. On the fordozero to according to	25 X 1
A	Klin is located in the Moskovskaya Oblast, coordinates 56 21	Ν,
.,	and 36 45 E.	
в.	The plant was known as the <u>laboratory Aparatus Plant</u>	
	This plant manufactured	_ 25X
	glass laboratory aparatus of various kinds such as graduated	
	beakers, coiled glass-tube condensers, evaporators, glass flask	3
	for serums, containers for hypodermic needles, hypodermic syrin	ges,
	syringes for artificial insemmination, and pill bottles. They	
	also manufactured sediment bulbs for gasoline engines, automobi	Le
	headlight glass and toys. This plant was under the jurisdiction	1
	of the ministry of Machine and Instruments Building.	
	(numbers of paragraphs refer to installations on attached about	7. \

1.Q. The glass working building was a rectangular brick and concrete structure approximately 200 x 70 meters without basements and built on two levels. About three quarters of the building was four-story and the remainder was a one story, single-bay structure about 10 meters high.

The four-story building was illuminated by windows and had a gable steel roof covered with a composition tile which was reinforced with steel rods. The one-story portion of the building was made of sheet metal and illuminated by windows set in brick casings. The gable roof of this one story building was covered with tarred paper.

25X1

- b. The glass foundry and its related equipment was located on the ground floor of this building. Besides the foundry, there were glass-working shops which made a number of articles such as graduated beakers, chemical containers, glass stills for laboratories, automobile headlight lenses and sediment bowls for internal combustion engines. The administrative section of the plant together with the director's office were also located on this floor. The equipment in the foundry consisted of three glass smelting furnaces and some glass working equipment.
 - c. The glass blowing shops were located on the second floor of this building. Here they made glass coils for condensers, glass containers, for hypodermic needles, flasks for serums, syringes and toys.
 - d. The shop on the third floor put a kind of a frosting on glass equipment which made them translucent and also modified and adjusted complicated aparatus. The work in this shop was done mostly by hand and the only equipment in this shop were 10 or 12 mold holders.

The shop on the fourth floor made small glass containers and tubes such as those used for pills, blood samples and other similar uses. The equipment in this shops consisted of some German glass working machines and three ordinary lathes which made spare parts for the plant.

25X1

2.	One-story brick and concrete building without a basement,	
	with a flat-tiled roof, measuring about 30 x 20 x 5 meters	
	and utilized for storage, packing and shipping .	
	this building was fire-proof.	25X

- 3. O_n e-story brick and concrete building about 70 x 60 x 5 meters without a celler and with a gable roof covered with tar-coated believed to be fire-proof. reinforced tiles, It was used as the central heating plant and also for generating a combustible gas which was used to fire the glass furnaces. The equipment consisted of two new Soviet boilers with capacities of six metric tons per hour. This activity worked three shifts with two men on each shift plus the boiler room chief.
- 4. Glass foundry smoke stack made of brick with an elevation of about 40 meters.
- 5. Shack where workers identifications were checked.
- 6. The raw materials used by this plant were silicon sand, caustic soda, coal, and lumber fir the packing crates.
- 7. The power used by this plant came from Moscow through a line the power25X1 entering the plant from the West. supply was adequate and there were no power failures during the time that he was employed in the plant.

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/06/23 : CIA-RDP80T00246A045200740001-8 25X1 The plant did not have its own fleet of trucks but would requisition them from a motor-pool nearby which was called Avtokolonnia . M st of these trucks were of 5 ton capacity. All raw materials and finished products were transported by truck. 9. a. The plant worked 3 eight hour shifts with a total of 46 hours per week. New workers at the plant were allowed 12 days of vacation per year plus national holidays. Workers with three or more years of service were allowed 14 days plus national holidays and workers with hazardous jobs were allowed 24 days of vacation each year plus national holidays. 25X1 the following information on wages for 5 stockers b. at the plant: The chief in charge of the activity received 2000 rubles per month 1st category stokers received between 1300 and 1400 rubles per month. 2nd category workers received between 900 and 1000 rubles per month. 25X1 six people made up the security guard of the plant with two guards on each shift. These guards were women or employees with some physical defect. They were armed with pistols. Each worker should his identification badge upon entering and upon leaving the plant. There were no resistricted areas and workers were allowed to go anywhere in the plant. 25X1 11. following key personnel: Plant Director Chief engineer

Purchasing agent

Chief of administration

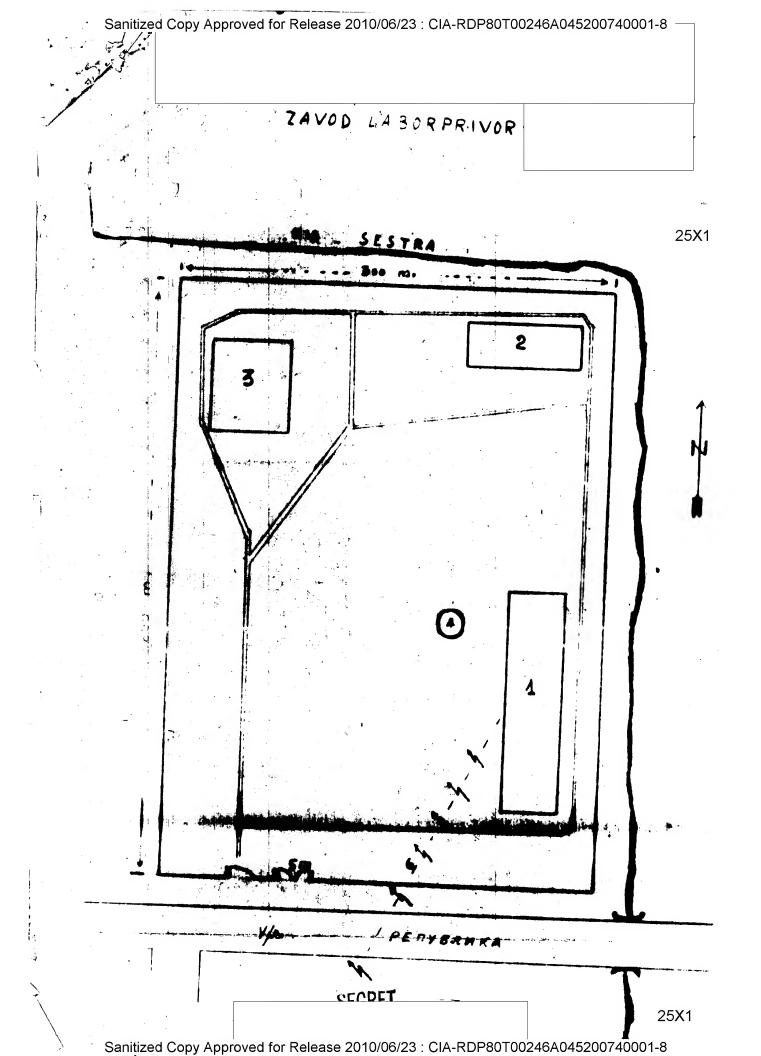
10.

SCRET	
Production control chi	
Shop foreman	
Communist Party secretary	
Labor Union secretary	25X1

Legend to attached sketch

- 1. Glass working plant
- 2. Storage and packing department
- 3. Boiler plant
- 4. Slass furnace smoke stack
- 5. Entrance to plant ground and shakk in which identifications were checked.
- 6. Power line.





	a military airfield located about 40 kilometers from
K	lin, in the direction of Kalinin. Both the Leningrad
r	ailroad and Leningrad highway passed the field. The
f	ield was located to the right of the railroad. From the
t	rain, jet aircraft could be seen taking-off and landing.

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SECRET	
Laboratory Apparatus Plant	
4a. The plant produced the following glass products for	laboratories:
(all the products bore the plant's trade-mark, K.Z.]	
glass retorts	25X1
graduated beakers	2071
coiled glass tubes	
evaporators	
ampoules	
b. It also produced the following miscellaneous products	∃ ‡
automobile head-light lenses	
glass sediment bowls(for internal combust	tion
engines)	
syringes for artificial insemination of a	animals
containers for hypodermic needles	
pill flasks	25 X 1
toys	25/1
5	
(b) Pjant did not employ German technicians.	
() [I all all all all all all all all all a	
6. Trucks were used to transport the finshed products. Pl	ant.
had no rail connections.	25X
the trucks took the products to a railroad center for s	shipment
by rail.	
	25X1
there were no machine-t	_ .ool
plants in the city or in its outskirts.	- · -
-	
SECRET	25X